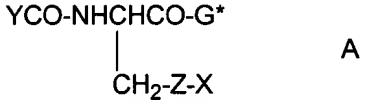
CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1-60. (cancelled)

61. (new) A lipid formulation containing a compound that is:

(i) a diester of a compound of formula A



A

where:

each ester is 1-25C;

YCO is γ-glu or β-asp;

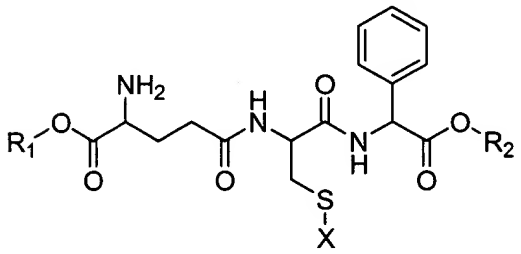
G* is phenylglycine;

Z is CH_2, O or S; and

X is a hydrocarbon radical which is alkyl (6-8C), benzyl, or naphthyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

(ii) a compound of formula I



I

where:

R_1 and R_2 are each independently linear or branched alkyl (1-25C), cycloalkyl (6-25C), heterocycle (6-25C), ether or polyether (3-25C), or R_1 and R_2 together have 2-20 C atoms and form a macrocycle with the remainder of formula I; and

X is as defined above for formula A;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

where the lipids of the lipid formulation are egg phosphatidylcholine and egg phosphatidylglycerol in a ratio of 0.75-1.25:0.75-1.25 by weight.

62. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 61 where the compound is γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

63. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 61 where the ratio of lipids to compound is 3.5-4.5:0.5-1.5 by weight.

64. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 63 where the ratio of lipids to compound is 3:1-6:1 by weight.

65. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 61 where the formulation is a liposomal formulation.

66. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 61, having

(i) at least 50% degree of encapsulation of the compound; and

(ii) an average vesicle size of 50-2000 nm.

67. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 66 where the degree of encapsulation is above 80%.

68. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 66 where the vesicle size is 400-600 nm.

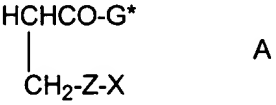
69. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 61 which is a liposomal formulation composed of 1 part compound, 2 parts egg phosphatidylcholine, 2 parts egg phosphatidylglycerol, and 7 parts sucrose by weight.

70. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 69 which comprises liposomes composed of 1 part γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, 2 parts egg phosphatidylcholine, 2 parts egg phosphatidylglycerol, and 7 parts sucrose by weight.

71. (new) The lipid formulation of claim 70 which comprises lyophilized liposomes composed of 1 part γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, 2 parts egg phosphatidylcholine, 2 parts egg phosphatidylglycerol, and 7 parts sucrose by weight.

72. (new) A method of preparing a lipid formulation containing a compound that is:

(i) a diester of a compound of formula A



A

where:

each ester is 1-25C;

YCO is γ-glu or β-asp;

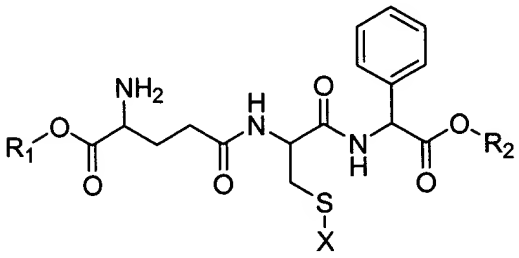
G* is phenylglycine;

Z is CH_2, O or S; and

X is a hydrocarbon radical which is alkyl (6-8C), benzyl, or naphthyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

(ii) a compound of formula I



I

where:

R_1 and R_2 are each independently linear or branched alkyl (1-25C), cycloalkyl (6-25C), heterocycle (6-25C), ether or polyether (3-25C), or R_1 and R_2 together have 2-20 C atoms and form a macrocycle with the remainder of formula I; and

X is as defined above for formula A;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

which method comprises formulating the compound in a lipid composition where the lipids of the lipid formulation are egg phosphatidylcholine and egg phosphatidylglycerol in a ratio of 0.75-1.25:0.75-1.25 by weight.

73. (new) The method of claim 72 where the compound is γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

74. (new) The method of claim 72 where the formulation is a liposomal formulation.

75. (new) The method of claim 72, further comprising extrusion.

76. (new) The method of claim 72, further comprising lyophilization.

77. (new) The method of claim 72 which comprises dissolving 1 part γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, 2 parts egg phosphatidylcholine, and 2 parts egg phosphatidylglycerol in ethanol/water, injecting the solution into water containing 7 parts sucrose, and extruding to form a liposomal formulation.

78. (new) The method of claim 77 which comprises dissolving 1 part γ-glutamyl-S(benzyl)cysteinyl-R-phenylglycine diethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, 2 parts egg phosphatidylcholine, and 2 parts egg phosphatidylglycerol in ethanol/water, injecting the solution into water containing 7 parts sucrose, extruding to form a liposomal formulation, and lyophilizing the liposomal formulation to form lyophilized liposomes.

79. (new) A lipid formulation prepared by the method of claim 77.

80. (new) A lipid formulation prepared by the method of claim 78.

81. (new) A method for modulating hematopoiesis or protecting against the destructive effects of chemotherapy comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a lipid formulation according to any one of claims 61 to 71, 79, and 80.